

The Weekly Louisianian

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

NUMBER 26.

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IN THE CONVENTION.

A Review of the Past.

The Responsibility Placed Where it Belongs.

The Work of the Future.

government in Louisiana, an active participant in public affairs ever since, and a close student of current history. I have learned to look at things as they are and not as I would have them; and, however much at variance with my own desires or the theory of American institutions it may be, there is no disguising the fact that this country, at least so far as the South is concerned, is a white man's country, and has been governed and controlled by white men ever since it was wrested from the aborigines.

The governments created by our votes, known as the negro governments of the South, were controlled by white men and run in the interests of white men.

The present administration is a white man's government, and its successors for years, if not forever, will be of the same character.

I do not mean by this that Democratic rule is to be perpetual. I have no such idea. In Louisiana, as in all well regulated States, a division of the people upon men and measures is inevitable. What I do mean, and what I wish to impress upon my people, is that no change is likely to take place in one day and generation that will reverse this order of things.

I start out, sir, with the assumption that although great differences of opinion exist between us on political matters, we are not here as partisans seeking to advance party interest at the expense of the welfare of the State, nor is it the desire to legislate in the interest of any particular class or nationality, but the aim and desire of every gentleman upon this floor to frame a constitution for the State under which our mixed population can live in peace and the State governed with such economy as the impoverished condition of the people demand.

In the formation of the constitution of 1868 the major part of the white people, including much of its wealth and intelligence, took no part. They regarded the introduction of the colored people into the body politic as an experiment destined to failure. Smarting under the reverses they had just sustained, defeated, humiliated, and almost impoverished, they refused to participate in politics and remitted to the care of others both the affairs of State and the political education of the new-born citizens.

That a long train of evils has resulted from that unwise and, I may add, unnatural condition of things, is not at all remarkable. Oh! Mr. President, how many heart-aches, how much blood, and how much treasure might have been saved by the exercise, on the part of your people, of ordinary judgment and wisdom at that time.

But, disheartened by their misfortunes, and guided by their prejudices, they refused to listen to the plainest dictates of reason and allowed our newly enfranchised and inexperienced people to pass under the control and manipulation of men who, in many instances, had no interest in the community, and whose sole aim seems to have been the advancement of their individual fortunes.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

In at the birth of reconstructed

years, at every election, with more than Spartan courage, in unbroken column, we have marched to the polls, amid dangers well calculated to deter a more courageous people, in support of that party, and by our votes maintained its authority in the State. Beside this, the brilliant record of the National Republican party and its grand achievements in behalf of the race had fastened us to it as with hooks of steel.

What was more natural, under the circumstances, than that we should give our votes freely and without price to the white men among us, who professed to be Republicans and the direct representatives of the National Administration? And why should we not expect, if placed in control of the State by our votes, that they would administer the government in the interest and for the protection of all the people?

Did it not seem as if it would follow, as a matter of course, that out of gratitude, if not of duty, they would use every legitimate means at their command to encourage our growth in morality, intelligence and many independence, and thus better fit us for a healthy and judicious use of our power? Such, at least, was our belief and our hope; but grievously have we been disappointed. For a while we were admitted into the general council chamber, and some little respect was paid to our wishes, but gradually a line of demarcation was drawn between our rulers and ourselves that reached a distinct color line within our party, which took shape and assumed formidable proportions soon thereafter between the two races in the State.

Restive under the unjust treatment accorded to us, we began to remonstrate. From that time may be dated the beginning of our troubles. Cunningly devised election laws, with returning boards more powerful than the people, were passed through the legislature under the plea of party necessity and held over our heads like a Damask in blade, and such a distribution of the patronage of office was made as would compact their strength against both, their colored associates, and the Democracy.

With but one object in view—their own toleration in office—it is not surprising that the last years of Republican rule, so-called, in Louisiana, full of ill to all citizens, and especially to the colored people, marked by murders and violence upon them which were not only unpunished but invited by the weakness and imbecility of the State administration, caused many intelligent and thoughtful colored men, while earnestly supporting and praying for a National Republican victory, seriously to question whether local Republican success was desirable. It was plainly manifested that the men who would control public affairs in such an event were determined to use their power not for the protection of the people but to promote their own selfish ends, and would not hesitate to suppress or crush any colored man who might manifest a love for his people stronger than their best, or who claimed for his race on their merits, their numbers and their rights, a fair consideration in the councils of the State and a fair participation and representation in the honors of office. But this was not all, Mr. President. The color line drawn between the races had become more and more distinct. It had estranged, embittered and so antagonized them as to cause us to stand for years in the terrible presence of a war of races. Threatened with such a fell disaster, and having been taught to rely upon the National Government for protection in case of a conflict, the colored voters were menaced with its withdrawal if they showed the least disposition to assert their manhood.

This extraordinary and humiliating condition of things, supplemented by a system of bribery and corruption that left no interest of the people free from barter and sale, enabled our rulers to manipulate the entire vote of the race precisely as they pleased, and reduced them to a state of servitude little less exacting in its demands and debasing in its influences than the slavery from which the war had liberated them. Instead of becoming, as they would have done under proper training and proper influences, mainly citizens, knowing and daring to maintain their rights, they degenerated into a race of truckling imbeciles, too cowardly to strike a blow even in defense of their lives.

Such, sir, in brief, was the condition of affairs on our side in January, 1877, when the memorable struggle between the dual governments of Packard and Nichols was pending.

Ascertaining by close observation that there was little hope for any improvement of the situation, and knowing the integrity and patriotism of my people, as attested by 5000 of their lives sacrificed on the altar of their principles, and conscious of the rectitude of my own purpose, I resolved to rescue them from further abuse; and having nowhere else to go, turned to your people for relief, in the agony of despair.

It was a fearful step for me to take, Mr. President. I had been honored beyond measure by my people, and possessed their confidence to a remarkable degree. For eight years I had been doing battle on what they regarded their side, and all at once I appear in the ranks of those whom they regarded as their worst enemies, more determined, if possible, than they had ever seen me before. That some powerful influence had been at work to induce this extraordinary action, they knew. Hastily the uncharitable conclusion was formed by the less intelligent and unfriendly that, in language peculiar to Louisiana, I had "sold out." But it is creditable to the good sense of the race to know that no considerable number could be induced to long entertain such an opinion. And while upon this subject it may be amiss for me to brand as an infamous falsehood the report, industriously circulated by my enemies, that I was amply rewarded for the course I pursued. No man can truthfully say I was ever promised or given, directly or indirectly, any sort of consideration for the part I played in that, to me, fearful drama.

My object then was the same as it is now—to stop the slaughter of innocent men; to bring order out of chaos; to obtain security for life and property, by the establishment of a government in Louisiana competent to execute the laws, maintain order, and protect the people. And I submit, Mr. President, if guarantees were worth anything, that I had a perfect right to expect these beneficial results, as will appear from the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1877.
Gentlemen:
I respectfully acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, in which you ask me whether "I will maintain, as Governor of Louisiana, the equality of all men before the law and use the influence of my administration to advance the educational, political and material interests and rights of the colored people, and protect them in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by the recent amendments to the Constitution of the

United States and the laws in pursuance thereof."

I answer these questions without the slightest hesitation. I have, as a candidate for the position of Governor, at all times and in all places stated that I recognized each and every obligation incumbent upon me under the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, and the Constitution of Louisiana and the laws thereunder; that it would be my bounden duty to carry out faithfully and impartially the amendments to the Constitution as well as the original Constitution itself; that I recognize that all citizens, whether they be white or colored, should be equally entitled to the benefits and protection of the law; that I was utterly opposed to class legislation. Any attempt to legislate so as to deprive the colored people of any of their rights under the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, or the Constitution of the State, would meet with my most determined opposition.

As Governor, I make these same declarations.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, JAS. D. KENNEDY, EDITORS

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.

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AGENTS.

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J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R. W. FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

With this issue we lay down our editorial pen for the summer and turn over our editorial columns to the well known gentlemen whose names appear at our masthead. They need no introduction to this community. Able and zealous defenders of the rights and interests of the people, and possessed of exceptional ability, energy and independence, we opine the LOUISIANIAN, under their management, will increase in power and usefulness.

We bespeak for them the same generous treatment from the press and the public which they have ever extended to us.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The board of directors of the Marion County Colored Agricultural Association will please accept our thanks for a list of premiums, etc., of their First Annual Fair to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1879.

Our genial friend, ex-Postmaster Parker, has invited us by a postal card to be present at a Grant flag raising to take place to-day at his residence, 270 Felicity street. We regret the card was not received in time for our last issue.

We have received the initial number of a monthly publication entitled "Knights of Wismen." It is devoted to the interest of the brotherhood, and withal presents a fine workmanlike appearance. We place it on our list of exchanges.

We regret that our crowded columns will not permit the publication of our Delta letter in this issue. A week's airing will add flavor to the views of "Siwah. Our Washington letter and other communications are also unavoidably crowded out. They will appear in the next issue.

JUDGE STEELE, District Attorney of Tensas parish, writes us that he was in New York during the Tensas troubles and has therefore been unjustly charged by our correspondent, "Veritas," in our last issue, with dereliction of duty. Unwilling to wrong any one knowingly, we make the *amende honorable* and trust the Judge will promptly and effectively, at the next term of the court, prosecute the violators of the law in the Tensas affair.

We have received the first number of the *Bulletin* published at Louisville, Ky., by J. Q. and C. F. Adams. It is a neat six column sheet, and judging from the amount of varied matter it contains, we bespeak for it success and for its editors a long and prosperous life. It comes to the front at a time when the race needs strong and determined leaders, and we have no doubt but what its influence will be felt and felt for good. We gladly place it on our exchange list.

The Emigration Question.

It is strange to see how many ideas and reasons are advanced in the discussion of the migration question. We have read carefully all the prominent journals in the country since the inception of the movement. Some of them (and more particularly the Northern journals) attribute the present feeling of unrest and discontent to the system of bulldozing which has prevailed in this section for the last ten years. On the other hand, the Southern journals (with few exceptions) seek to mislead the public by frowning down the movement and ridiculing the idea that any considerable number of our people are seriously contemplating departure. They claim that the Negro is impetuous and involved in debt—that the low price of wages and the high price of land enter largely into the question, and some of these papers in a spirit of bravado cry, "Let them go; we will be better off without them."

It will be seen at once that caste race prejudice and party advantage play no light part in moulding public opinion in the different sections. It seems to us that the questions involved are of too great magnitude to permit the behests of party or prejudice to close our eyes to the fact that the evil exists, and that strong measures must be taken to cure it. First, then, there must be a cause. Strange as it may seem no one has been able to tell who started the last movement. It seems that it spread like wild fire and agitated communities in its march. We claim to know this people and to understand their wants and necessities. It must be borne in mind that we came out of slavery without means, and consequently we were in no condition to buy land and furnish it with the stock and implements necessary for its cultivation. If we look at our progress since emancipation, especially in the accumulation of landed property, it will be seen at once that we have made a remarkable record. In our own State our people pay taxes on property estimated at \$25,000,000. In Georgia we pay taxes on \$8,000,000, and in Kentucky over \$3,000,000. We have not the information regarding other Southern States, but we have every reason to believe they have made proportionate progress.

This is by no means a bad record. On the contrary, it is a creditable one. The general condition of our people, however, has not been so healthy in its growth. That is to say, the masses are still poor, ignorant and uneducated. Those born since emancipation are making rapid strides in education; but those who felt the sting of slavery are comparatively in the same condition.

Another thing, our people are improvident. They do not seem to know the value of a dollar. Excursion picnics and other amusements absorb annually thousands of dollars right here in our own midst. The laborers in the country parishes run in debt very often to secure what is to them a luxury. Canned fruit and other things attract their attention, and without stopping to consider the question of their ability to pay they buy at an enormous price, because the merchant generally has to wait a long time for his money. All these things are demoralizing in their influences. When the time comes for the profits on the crops to be divided, the laborer finds that he owes more than is due him. This naturally makes him restive and dissatisfied with his condition. Then again, they have seen their former masters regain the power they had lost by war. Our people do not understand it. They do not know that wealth and intelligence rules everywhere. They do not seem to understand the other fact, that education makes men respected in a community and carries with it the attributes necessary to make them intelligent and far-seeing citizens. These things are lamentable facts. Then, too, the feeling incident to their impoverished condition has been intensified by wrongs and outrages made for political causes and done for political effect.

Mr. Caffrey was exceedingly earnest, eloquent and effective, and made a marked impression upon all who heard him. This has been the "straw that

Grant and Sherman.

broke the camel's back." The forms of too many of our people are missing to question the truth of this assertion. Driven to desperation, they are now in condition to flee anywhere from this spirit of intolerance and hate. With them any community or section is preferable to this. Naturally, this is their climate and home. They are used to the cultivation of the products peculiar to it, and under a fair and just sentiment they would be content to remain. What we need is encouragement, not curses; protection, not violence. Life and property are now more valuable than the mere holding of office. If taxes remain uncollected or the interest on the State debt unpaid, then the government controlled by white men is responsible and not we. So, on the other hand, if we are not protected in our homes and our right to peacefully deposit our ballots, the same government becomes responsible. It is responsible and there is no denying the fact that it has been recreant to duty in the enforcement of law.

These, then, are the causes that enter into this question. Now, what is the remedy? First, let every man vote just once for the candidate of his choice. Throw around the ballot box the authority of state, whether it be in the person of the commissioner or its constabulary force. In other words stop bulldozing. Second, the planters must try and localize their labors. Make our people land owners by selling them small tracts of land on long credit. This tends to strengthen their pride and stimulates industry. Be honest in business transactions. To that end every parish should have a board of arbitrators to settle disputes of settlement. Let men who command the respect of both races be represented. Our people should be encouraged in every way by our more favored white neighbors. Five years of such dealing will revolutionize the present feeling engendered by doubt and distrust. If our business men, such as cotton factors, commission merchants and planters do not take the initiatory step, it cannot be expected that the average politician will leave the rat hole of the public treasury long enough to give it a serious thought. Our condition, financially and otherwise demands the clearest heads and purest hearts to work out the solution of the problem. We are standing now under the scrutinizing gaze of the moneyed centres of the world. Our credit is at stake. Our labor is unsettled. Our treasury is depleted. With us it is a question of financial honor and moral duty in protecting all classes of citizens. How these matters are to be settled the future alone can determine. The question of migration will no doubt return to plague both employer and employee. Its progress can be arrested now. We have pointed out the way. The question is, will our advice be heeded?

The Convention.

The past week in the Convention has been by far the most interesting since its assemblage.

The report of the committee on public education was the special order for Monday. The debate upon it was opened by an elaborate and able speech by the delegate from Madison, which is published in full on our first page. It, together with the report of the committee on the public debt, occupied the time of the Convention up to this writing, and the debate on the latter question, which has developed an extraordinary amount of talent and eloquence, bids fair to run over into the middle or latter part of next week.

The speech of Governor War-moth on the public debt question was a masterly personal vindication of himself and his course as Governor of Louisiana. In fact, every speech thus far made upon this question has been worthy of the great interest involved and decidedly creditable to the gentlemen who have spoken.

Mr. Caffrey was exceedingly earnest, eloquent and effective, and made a marked impression upon all who heard him.

Spoofford-Kellogg Case.

About one year hence the Republican party will make its nomination for the Presidency. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that while the Democrats are at sea and vacillating between the old man of Gramercy Park, Thurman and Bayard, the Republicans have a long list of distinguished men, any one of whom would be available for the presidential race; but among all these stand conspicuous the names of the two which form the head of these lines—the one eminent for having given his country a new birth by rescuing its life from the battle field of civil war, the other for having administered its disordered finances to the revival of a new industrial activity which promises the nation greater prosperity than it has ever yet enjoyed. In view of the fitness of either of these illustrious men, preeminent in their respective spheres of distinction, a discussion of their individual merits prior to the nominating convention is all that is left Republicans in the meanwhile to do. It will then only be a question at that time as to which of the two can secure the heaviest electoral vote. It would be folly however in the shifting scenes to which American politics are subject, to say precisely at this advance either the General who will soon be home loaded with the prestige of rich experience abroad, or the great financier who challenges the admiration of the moneyed Kings of Europe, is to be the candidate. The nomination of either will be contingent on the course of the Democrats. A wise conservative policy on their part will suggest the candidature of the Secretary of the Treasury; a violent revolutionary tendency may nominate the silent hero to guide the American ship of state for the third time—a thing without precedent in our political annals.

We have been shown a circular, by a friend from that region, calling for a mass meeting of colored laborers in the Teche country to consider the question of emigration to Kansas. That the exodus from the cotton belt should have failed to effect the sugar district would be remarkable. It goes to show that there is something radically wrong somewhere besides political persecution, since, on the whole, political violence is unknown in the regions where the sugar is raised. The wrong to which we refer, we have spoken of time and again. Starvation wages and the train of evil consequent by which the laborer is driven deeper yearly into debt is the main cause of discontent. It is true many of our people by the exercise of a close economy with their slave wages which would do credit to even a German have acquired small homesteads and even farms; but just as in education the masses must have the encouragement of schools so in the acquisition of property, encouragement must be given the horny handed sons of toil in fair pay that they may save something to become landholders and thereby contented. But it is one of the standing policies of the planters not to give the black man an inducement to become a proprietor in the mistaken notion that it demoralizes the labor. Long as large plantations are allowed to grow into weeds rather than be cut up into small farms so as to encourage thrift in our people, just so long will discontent agitate their minds. This restlessness to own something in the soil shows we have been learning much since freedom. If the planters will consult their true interests, they will not only suppress violence practiced on our people, but give them living pay and encourage them to become land owners.

THE RUBY SOCIAL CLUB will give a grand anniversary celebration on Monday evening, June 16, at Violet Hall. The receipt of a complimentary ticket is acknowledged.

STAUB'S news stand in Exchange Place is the place you should see before selecting your Sunday reading elsewhere!

ELLISS is conveniently located to furnish you with your reading matter.

STEAMBOAT.

Perhaps mankind in general in this hemisphere has got past the possibility of being astonished by revelations about the politics of Louisiana. People who are still capable of emotion concerning that subject will find matter enough, however, to excite in the testimony of DeLacey and the rest yesterday, and in the arrest of one witness, Johnson. It is perfectly evident that the witnesses were prepared to swear according to the bids they received, and one of them admitted as much. A Congressional inquiry in the course of which manifest perjury could be committed with impunity would be even less reputable and less fruitful than the common run of Congressional inquiries. One of two things must be true about the evidence of Johnson, the colored ex-legislator from DeSoto parish, Louisiana. Either he perjured himself in his affidavit or in his *vice versa* examination—either. Mr. Spofford's friends were guilty of subornation of perjury in getting him to make his affidavit in April, or else Mr. Kellogg's friends were guilty of the same offense in inducing him to swear that the statements in the affidavit were false. But be this as it may, there is only one conclusion to be arrived at. Some one ought to be arrested, prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary before this matter is finally wound up; and it is well, therefore, that the work has begun with Johnson.—*N. Y. World.*

The following testimony is clipped from the *New York Times*. Mr. Murray, like the father of his country, could not lie. He wanted the \$2,500, and seems to have been willing to go any distance to get it.

Thomas Murray being recalled volunteered the following statement:

DeLacey told me at his house that he had made the affidavit, took a book out of his pocket, and read what he put in the affidavit. He asked me how much money there was in it, I said there wasn't a dollar in sight. [Laughter.] "Cavane is managing it, and there ain't a dollar in sight," but I told him I would make \$2,500 out of it; DeLacey told the truth when he said I told him that, and I stick to it; I expect to get \$2,500 out of it yet, and, gentlemen, I ain't seen a dollar [laughter] and I expect to get \$2,500 out of it, bad as it looks. [Renewed laughter.] DeLacey said he guessed he would take a place in the Custom House. I said if I took place in the Custom House I would make Spofford give me back my statement. Swazey came to me and asked me what I wanted, and I told him \$2,500. [Laughter.] When DeLacey told me what he put in the affidavit, I said that's pretty strong; if you put that in, you had better swear it through or else get it withdrawn, and he said he was going to swear it through, and he has said so ever since. I asked him this morning before he went on the stand, and he said he was going to swear to it, and he told me so just before he came to that door, and I pledge you my word and honor I thought he would stick by it. You see I don't know that nigger yet. [Great merriment.] I told John if he stuck by me I thought he would make some money out of this, and I think I will get \$2,500; that is all the conversation I had with him about it. Warmoth came and asked me to take a position in the Custom House. He just said: "Go around and go to work." There was not anything said about what it was for. Swazey told me the same thing; he is a friend of mine, and used to come around and say: "Don't be a fool, go and take the job." Swazey was always blackguarding me.

SUNDAY next, the 15th instant, Rev. Dr. Thompson, of St. Philip, will preach on the life of the late John W. Roxborough at the usual morning service, 10:30 o'clock a. m. The friends of the deceased and the public generally are invited to attend at the church, corner of Calhoun and Prytania streets.

Motto of the Democracy, according to the Jersey City "Journal"—"While there's lies there's hope."

EXCURSION!

TO—

BATON ROUGE,

SPENDING

JULY JULY 4

AT—

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT,

BY THE Month, Week or Day,

AT—

CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES

5 " 2-25 "

25 " Benedictine CORDIAL

5 " Marschino "

5 " Coco " "

100 basket Lafairie ANISETINE

100 " Marmalade "

25 cases superior Burgundy WINE

200 " Brandy CHERRIES

10 " new FRUITS in juice

10 " boneless SARDINES in oil

3 " MACKERELS "

50 " White Wine VINEGAR

20 oaks and bals. White Wine VINEGAR Landing and sale by

J. B. SOLARI & SONS.

27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp stra

Under the auspices of the following Committee:

RETURNS

feb3 NEW ORLEANS.

12 A DAY at home Agents wanted.

Outfit and terms free. TRUE

CO. Augusta, Maine. ap 22 '76

C. E. GIBARDY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

WOOD AND COAL

at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street,

New Orleans, La.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877. Trains will

depart and arrive as follows, from Calcasieu street depot:

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

WHAT? never?

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A literary entertainment is contemplated by one of our social organizations.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the excursion to Baton Rouge by the Constantine Commandery K. T., on the 3rd of July.

Our friends, we hope, have noticed the increased columns of reading matter, and will show a practical appreciation of our endeavors to give them a first-class weekly paper in every particular.

It is bad to imagine one's self possessed of talent in a greater degree than one really is, because circumstances far often act as a mirror, revealing in all of its shallowness the correct calibre of one's attainments.

A picnic, which comes off in a few weeks, has occasioned quite a stir in social circles. All is uncertainty, so far as the "invite" is concerned, and many an expectant, it is said, will sleep the sleep of disappointment.

The merchant Delegat from Delta has not been seen lately in his accustomed promenades. From information received he is not sick. Can it be then that the supposed impregnable fortress has been stormed and captured?

Quarrel's rivalry, it is reported, exists between two well-known young gallants whose pleasant countenances at scenes of pleasure add at all times greatly to the evening's enjoyment. It is hoped that at least a friendly spirit will actuate each in his endeavors.

A young ladies' social circle, it is reported, has been organized in what is known as the second district to act as the auxiliary of a similar organization composed of young men. From present appearances a delightful social season during the coming winter months is predicted.

The sad-eyed young man has relapsed again into his normal lethargic state, seemingly unconscious even of the fact that the world moves and people live for something. A constitutionally lazy man, one without energy or perseverance, is a worthless nobody, and lives through life an incubus and pest to society.

The excursion given by the Emblem of Progress Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., to Pass Christian, on last Monday, was a decided success. The excursionists were in unusually large numbers, and the varied enjoyment of the day's sport was in no manner marred. The arrangements were good and the committee spared no pains to make the pleasure-seekers pleasant and comfortable. Thanks are returned to Messrs. Johnson and Maurice for favors.

The publisher who weekly "puffs" the credulous statesman (?) was the innocent cause of much merriment to a goodly number of excursionists a few days since. From pressing necessity he was required, during his short sojourn in the little town of T., to seek shelter at evening tide on the soft side of pine boards. Having lain for a while, and after tossing to and fro, groaning and gasping for breath, all sudden a rumbling sound was heard above, and to the garrett window madly rushed the poor unfortunate, through which his peculiar cranium was poked, with a half dozen gallinippers hanging to his bald pate inciting him to deeds of desperation, frantically yelled: "Say, below, say, below bring me a bath (pronounced ba-r-t-b) and a pillow!" Not satisfied with robbing the household of the sweet embrace of Morphæus, he appeared at the breakfast table looking worn and fatigued, but with an appetite which was simply enormous. After leading off by demolishing four boiled eggs, the thought suddenly struck him that he "liked his eggs fried," and on hearing a request for eggs fried, cried "please dispense the order." The lady of the house quickly arose and asked of a gentleman "who the fiend was," and upon receiving a reply admonished him regarding dinner, and softly said, "why that man is a faintheader."

On last Saturday the first Grand Excursion of the Pride of Jefferson Lodge G. U. O. of O. F. was given to Thibodeaux, La. Considering the unpropitious aspect of the weather on the morning of the excursion, one unacquainted with the peculiar fondness of our people for such amusement, would have imagined that this, the first entertainment of its kind given by the young Lodge would be a failure. But the result proved that such a prediction was erroneous. On arriving at the starting point (Morgan's Ferry Landing), a dense mass of struggling humanity presented itself, and notwithstanding the falling weather stood steady, patiently awaiting each his turn to board the Ferry which was to

carry them across the river, where a train of seven or eight coaches was in readiness to receive this enormous car load of human freight.

The ride to Thibodeaux was a very pleasant and beautiful one. Each station passed was alive with crowds of the country peasantry, whose grinning faces and holiday attire, was proof sufficient that they were expecting something unusual. The handsome fields of corn and cane which on either side met our view, was both gratifying and encouraging, and evidenced that in some parts of the State at least there is happiness and prosperity.

In the coaches all was mirth and gladness. Now and then some thirsty pleasure seeker could be seen "flashing it," while at another end of the car would be seen faintly disappearing the last remains of a once fatigued favorite of some devoted housewife's hen-roost.

At half after twelve the long drawn shrill whistle of the locomotive announced the happy visitors that their destination was at hand. At Thibodeaux station the crowd was immense, and looked as if the whole city had poured out to meet and greet us, a sight both pleasant and enjoyable.

The Pride of Thibodeaux Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F. stood at the station

with well filled ranks to receive with becoming honors its "mother lodge."

As soon as possible a procession was formed with Decker's band leading and carrying the unsophisticated off into ecstasies at the music so grand and sweet. P. N. F., J. B. Gaudet and Rev. James W. Harper were the marshalls. In the procession the post of honor was given the orator of the day, Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, supported on either side by P. N. F.'s M. J. Simmons and Isano Bradley. On reaching the church where the oration was to be delivered, about three hundred persons had assembled.

P. G. N., Aristide Dejoie, the Master of Ceremonies called the assemblage to order, and requested the Rev. Jas. N. Harper to invoke the divine blessing, after which in a few well chosen remarks, he introduced to the attention of the audience the orator of the day.

Past Noble Father, Jas. D. Kennedy. He hastily reviewed the history of the Order and dwelt on its virtues and blessings. His advice to the new lodge was very instructive, and was listened to with marked attention. He knew the fine resolves and cherished purposes of young manhood. He knew with what confidence and self-reliance the new lodge began its journey. With them now all seemed joyous and pleasant, because the compliment of friends and the congratulations of the community in which they lived greeted them on every hand. He begged them not to look on this undertaking as mere pastime and pleasure. Odd Fellowship was an impressive reality, and was doing more to-day in moulding public opinion to reverence the teachings of christianity than any other undertaking he could recall. He spoke of the great influence exercised by women in every sphere of life. He spoke in an exalted manner of the household, of both its objects, aims, etc., and closed by paying a high tribute to the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

The effect of the speakers words upon the audience was very marked, and the enthusiasm displayed was no doubt much appreciated by him. P. G. N., T. Morris Chester, was called upon, but stated that the ground had been so well gone over by the orator of the day, that he considered it needless to make any further remarks, but admonished the young lodge to follow as strictly as possible the advice so eloquently given them by P. N. F. Kennedy.

At half after eleven a.m., Sunday, the Patriarche arrived, consisting of E. J. Holmes, Geo. E. Mason, Jules P. Brown and Isidore Rives, together with other visitors who were unable to leave their places of business, on the day previous. The Patriarche was received with high honors and escorted to temporary domiciles especially prepared for them.

For the exceedingly kind hospitalities extended by the good citizens of Thibodeaux one and all beg leave to return appreciative and sincere thanks, and to Messrs. Franklin, Richard, Nixon and LeBlanc most particularly are acknowledgements for kindness extended shown. The excursion was in every respect a success and the Lodge desired great credit for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of New Orleans, FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNERS, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Streets
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Feb 10

NEW ORLEANS is generally regarded on the outside as a first-class bad city, however contrary to the truth. It may be that we are much wickeder than we are disposed to believe, for epidemic visitations would rather imply we are chastised from above for some purpose.

We are willing, however, to bear with resignation all the ills which befall us in the ordinary course of nature. But we enter our solemn protest against it, when we are informed by telegraph the Spofford-Kellogg investigation is to be transferred to this city. With the mercury dancing up within 10 feet of 100 degrees, are our sins so rank that we are to be punished in addition to the misery of a tropical sun with a committee which, in unsavory odor, promises to eclipse all of its predecessors? From such a fate we beg both Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford to deliver us!

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United

States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana,

from October 1, 1879, to June 30,

1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

P. HILIP JOSEPH & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, COUNTRY PRODUCE

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

DELTA, LA.

—AND—

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed.

—

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

4-19

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now located at his Old Stand,

74.....Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY

GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS, cheaper than ever.

Feb 10

BROUSSEAU & SON,

17 CHARTRES STREET,

Importers of and dealers in

CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHES, CHINA

AND COCOA MATTING, TABLE AND PI-

ANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES,

CRUMBLE CLOTHES, RUGS, MATS,

CARRIAGE, TABLE & EN-

AMEL OIL CLOTHES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands,

Pins, Gimp, Loops and Tassels, Hair

Cloth, Plush, Bed Clothing and Springs,

One Price Only.

Jan 9

1879.

1879.

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L O O O U U I SSS S III A N N III A N N
L O O O U U I SSS S III A A N N N I A A N N N
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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the States.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 00
THREE MONTHS.....75
SINGLE COPY.....5

REDACTOR IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

No. 95 CANAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.—

June 6, 1874.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....2 50
TWELVE MONTHS.....3 00

ONE COLUMN Three Months.....20 00

Six Months.....30 00

Twelve Months.....40 00

ADVERTISING:

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,

BOARDING HOUSES,

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,

STEAMBOATS, STORES,

PLANTATIONS, ETC., ETC.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

man from Plaquequine, arose from his seat and thrilled the Convention with his graphic description of the wrongs and sufferings of his people, I was forcibly reminded of the scene in Hamlet, where, soliloquizing upon the grief displayed by the player for Hecuba, the Prince exclaims:

"What would he do,
Had he the motive and the man for passion.
That I have? He would drown the stage
with tears; And cleave the general ear with horrid
speech;
Make mad the guilty, and appal the free;
Confound the ignorant, and amaze, indeed,
The very faculty of eyes and ears."

but I forbear, Mr. President.

To enter into further details of the sickening history, so full of treachery, perfidy and ingratitude might stir up bad blood and engender passion when of all times we most need to be calm and to exercise the largest charity and the greatest forbearance. If I have thus far trencheted too closely upon the evils afflicting our State, it has been, sir, in the spirit of the skillful surgeon who "sometimes find it necessary, in order to make a certain cure, to cut beyond the wound."

Mr. President, I came to this Convention, not to open afresh the wounds of our dreadful past, but to bind them up, if possible; to assist in adjusting the unfortunate differences that exist between the races, and thus pave the way for a return of peace and prosperity in the future.

Eleven years of strife and disorder, God knows, has entailed upon our people suffering enough. It is high time for it to be brought to a close; for there is no denying or disguising the fact. We are in the midst of a great crisis. The entire labor element of the State is disturbed. Thousands of strong and needed arms are gone, and many thousand more are contemplating departure. With our industries thus paralyzed and threatened with destruction; the State burdened with debt and oppressive taxation; and with every species of property steadily depreciating in value, surely the fullness of time is upon us to discard all selfishness, to recognize frankly the mistakes of the past, and to make one honest effort to arrest our downward tendency to poverty and ruin.

In the possession and absolute control of the State, and bound by the most solemn pledges to a faithful and impartial administration of the laws, I call upon you, Mr. President, and the majority of this Convention, to make good your promises by the formation of a constitution for this State, founded upon the indestructible principles of equity and justice, guarding the rights and privileges of all classes and nationalities, and in keeping with the progressive tendency of the age in which we live.

Appreciating the weight of our responsibility and the importance of our action, I earnestly appeal to you, Mr. President, and the members of this Convention, to rise above party considerations, to set aside your prejudices, to dismiss all fears of misrepresentation, to exhibit in the formation of what we trust will be the organic law of the State for many years to come, that high moral courage which dares to do right even at the risk of incurring unpopularity.

The colored people ask for no special privileges or exceptional guarantees. What they demand, and have a right to expect, is a fair chance, without proscription through the industrious and the legitimate channels of advancement, to utilize the possibilities of their condition.

If it is your aim, as I am led to believe it is, by the respectful attention thus far given to the suggestions of the colored members of this body, in committee room and convention, to lay the foundation for the future so broad and deep that all may stand upon it in perfect security, do not I pray you disparage our humble efforts to aid you in the good work. If we have erred and lamentably failed in our first endeavors as citizens, give us another trial for life.

You have tried disparagement and cursing, and withheld from us your sympathy and your counsel and the result is seen in the deplor-

able condition in which we find the State.

Now in the name of the common brotherhood of God, and in the interests of our children, and all who are to come after us, I beseech you to encourage and help us to become honest, virtuous, intelligent citizens, comprehending our obligations to society and to the State, and possessed of sufficient courage to judiciously exercise and maintain our citizenship and become a healthy element in the body politic.

You cannot afford to have the colored voters of the State reduced to a race of cowardly political mendiants with their votes open to the purchase of the highest bidder, such as they are bound to become if they are not permitted to vote freely their honest convictions and have their votes honestly counted. Armed political campaigns must cease. Brigadier Generals of the State militia must not be allowed under the specious pretext of suppressing a riot, to use their forces for the suppression of our legitimate minorities in order that they may be elected to Congress. Men elected to office by our votes for years and the largest beneficiaries of our suffrage, must not be allowed to inaugurate a reign of terror in parishes where our people constitute a large majority, whenever it becomes necessary to continue themselves in office.

The unseemly spectacle of a judge! a judge! Mr. President, leaving his bench and leading an armed mob in murderous crusade against our people simply because they refused to vote as he directed, must be seen no more if you wish to retain them among you. These outrageous practices and the promiscuous murders of colored men in certain portions of the State, intended for the complete subjugation of the race, must cease. They cannot permanently subjugate our people but will ultimately drive them out of your community and leave you to till your own land unless they are arrested; and it is no use to seek an evasion of the issue. You must meet it now, or hereafter. I appeal to you, then, in the interest of all, to eradicate these evils before they depopulate the State of its most reliable laboring population. Establish and maintain the supremacy of law on every inch of our soil and thus encourage these people to remain and help you to develop the matchless resources of our State. If you wish their votes seek to obtain them honestly and fairly, and not by coercion. In all things persuade us by reason — do not attempt to drive us by force, and I am sure in good time we will repay you a hundred fold for the kind words with which you cheer us on.

MAIL LETTINGS.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879. }

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1882. Lists of routes, with sched-

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for contracts and bonds and all

other necessary information will be

furnished upon application to the

Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-

eral.

D. M. KEY,

Postmaster General.

With many of the weights and obstructions which clogged the wheels of our car of progress removed, the horrid bugbear of the Negro supremacy no longer haunting and frightening our white neighbor, and thrown upon our own resources, we must vitalize our efforts to secure civil equality and political influence by fidelity to truth and principle and a steady purpose to help those who help us.

The industrial and political forces of our race are too valuable to be long ignored, and if we are true to ourselves and rely on ourselves, in the near future, our white fellow-citizens will cheerfully accord to the race just recognition.

We are the architects now and henceforth of our own fortunes. The work of political redemption of our race is largely in our hands. It should be our aim in this body, profiting by the bitter experience of the past, to cure the wounded name of our people. Whatever may be the record of others, in all matters likely to test our integrity, let us stand like Ceaser's wife, "above suspicion." To this end I advise every colored member of the convention to see to it that no honest measure of relief for the State fail through lack of his vote. Let us take for our motto in this body, the splendid sentiment uttered by President Hayes, "that he who serves his country best serves his party best."

And acting on this principle let us avoid all "caucuses," which not unfrequently commit members to the support of unwise measures under a mistaken idea of party obligations.

Loyal to the National Republican party, unswerving in our fealty and devotion to its interests, we yield no political conviction by this course nor relinquish none of our Republicanism, but purify and strengthen it; and render it possible by the cultivation of good will between all classes of the community, to secure the co-operation of all honest men, and obtain for ourselves, and for the State, the blessings of good government.

Disappointed, but not without hope, I do not despair of the ultimate triumph of right over wrong. With all of our bad surroundings I can see a steady growth of conservatism and a marked improvement in the general public temper toward our race. And remembering that "the gentle hand of time wipes away all tears," I am disposed to think that in the near future, with the exercise of prudence, forbearance, and wisdom, on the part of both races, we will be able to bridge over our troubles, bury our resentments, and blend the races into a homogenous and prosperous people.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

1879.

1879.

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L OOO U U III SSS III A N N III A N N
L O O U U I SSS I AAA N N N I AAA N N N
L LLL OOO UUU III SSS III A A N N III A A N N

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the States.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifying with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....	2 50
TWELVE MONTHS.....	3 00
ONE COLUMN Three Months.....	20 00
Six Months.....	30 00
Twelve Months.....	40 00

Office 644 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184. POYDRAS STREET.

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, when those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,

BOARDING HOUSES,

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,

STEAMBOATS, STORES,

PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, male and female, matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valises, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Nearly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters, wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or sending their names, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

A. F. RIARD.

A. MONTFORT,

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY

No. 228 BAYOU ROAD STREET,

(Cor. Tremie.)

Goods delivered free of charge, in

any part of the city.

JOHN KUGLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR

133. COMMON STREET. 133

Near St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neat

done.

T HE RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

ADAMS HOUSE,

—BY—

MRS. A. E. BARBER,

283 Broadway,

CINCINNATI, O.

BOARDING HOUSE

NO. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVERWARE.

No. 95 CANAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.